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BOROUGH OF STRETFORD

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health

1946

Including the report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
STRETFORD.





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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE  
LOCAL AUTHORITY.

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Medical Officer of Health:

E. H. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in charge of  
Maternity and Child Welfare Section; Medical  
Supervisor of Midwives:

BARBARA M. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

ANNA I. DAVISON, M.B. Ch.B.  
(Resigned November 1946)

Dental Officers:

R. BRADBURY, L.D.S.

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector; Cleansing Superintendent;  
Hackney Coach Inspector; Inspector under the Petroleum  
Acts; Inspector under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

S. MASSEY, C.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C. \*

Meat and Food Inspector:

A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B. \*

District Inspectors: 1946

T.E. BOWKER, C.R.S.I. \*

H. WRIGLEY, C.S.I.B., A.M.I.P.C.

W.H. TOMLINSON, C.S.I.B. \*

R.J. THOMPSON, C.S.I.B. \*

\* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors.

Health Visitors: 1946.

Miss A. MILNE, S.R.N. ✕  
State Certified Midwife,  
Sanitary Inspectors Certificates  
of the Royal Sanitary Institute  
and of the R.S.I. and Sanitary  
Inspectors' Joint Examination  
Board Health Visitor's Certificate  
(Retired March, 1946)

Miss F. GARNER, S.R.N. ✕  
Certified Health Visitor,  
State Certified Midwife.

Miss N. B. DYSON, S.R.N. ✕  
Certified Health Visitor,  
State Certified Midwife.

Miss E.J. STANLEY, S.R.N. ✕  
Certified Health Visitor,  
State Certified Midwife.  
Registered Sick Children's Nurse

✕ Also employed as School Nurses.

Miss E. M. COOMBES

State Certified S.R.N. ✕  
Midwife.

Miss K. ALMOND, S.R.N. ✕  
Certified Health Visitor.  
State Certified Midwife.  
Registered Sick Children's Nurse.

Miss F. SHARPLES, S.R.N. ✕  
Certified Health Visitor,  
State Certified Midwife.

Miss G. DAVIES, S.R.N. ✕  
Certified Health Visitor,  
State Certified Midwife.

Municipal Midwives.

Mrs. R. PONTEFRACT.

Miss M. E. MURDOCK.

Miss J.A.B. BUTTERS.

Miss F. COTTERILL.

Miss M. A. THOMPSON.

Miss M. WILCOX.  
(25-2-46 to 11-12-46)

Chief Clerk:

A. F. HENRY, C.S.I.B.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS (part-time).

Ophthalmic Surgeon:  
Aural Surgeon:

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon:

Consultant Obstetrician:  
Consultant Pediatrician:

H. V. WHITE, M.C., M.D.,  
E.S.BURT HAMILTON, M.C.,  
M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.Ed.  
Harry PLATT, M.D., M.S.,  
F.R.C.S.  
C.P.BRETNALL, M.C., M.B.  
SYLVIA K. GUTHRIE,  
M.D., M.R.C.P.



# SECTION A - STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1946

Area (Statute Acres)	...	...	...	...	3,530
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1946	...	...	...	...	58,630
(Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	56,791
(Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	46,535
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	16,782
Number of Inhabited Houses (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	13,610
Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	16.6
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	14,705
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£549,793
Product of ld. rate	...	...	...	...	£ 2,250

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

		M.	F.	Total
Live Births	Legitimate	588	557	1145
	Illegitimate	51	53	104
	Total	639	610	1249
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...			21.3
Still Births	...			54
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...			41
Deaths	...			705
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...			12.0

The crude death rate of 12.0 per thousand population is statistically comparable with the crude death rate for England and Wales of 11.5 per thousand.

Deaths from puerperal causes -

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	1
Other Maternal causes		...	...	nil
Total	...	...	...	1

Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 0.76

Death rate of infants under one year of age -

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	45
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	41
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	86

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... 122

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 2

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... 7

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 58,630 as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1946.



TABLE of WARDS, ACREAGE, POPULATION, DENSITY of POPULATION,  
BIRTH RATE and DEATH RATE

W A R D.	ACREAGE	POPULA- TION.	PERSONS PER ACRE	BIRTH RATE		DEATH RATE		Infant Mortality per 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	1946	1946	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Stretford	612	6877	11.2	16.0	18.8	14.0	11.2	14	7
Longford	464	8179	17.6	37.7	12.7	11.5	9.8	30	67
Talbot N.	389	7833	20.1	19.5	20.9	11.9	11.3	58	48
Talbot S.	384	6477	16.9	14.7	18.2	9.8	12.9	60	50
Trafford	211	7046	33.3	15.2	19.6	14.7	11.6	50	21
Cornbrook	206	6442	31.2	17.6	25.3	11.2	12.3	40	49
Glifford	84	7213	85.8	19.6	25.2	11.6	14.9	58	76
Park A.	621	2539	4.0	20.1	29.9	9.8	14.2	18	52
Park B.	559	6024	10.7	29.6	20.0	11.9	10.1	75	23
The whole Borough	3530	58630	16.6	18.7	21.3	12.3	12.0	49	45

# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1946.

## Registrar General's Classification

					Males	Females
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	-	-
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	-	-
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	29	8
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	6	2
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	1	-
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	5
10.	Measles	...	...	...	-	-
11.	Acute polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	-	1
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	...	...	...	2	-
13.	(m) Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus	...	...	...	6	-
13.	(f) Cancer of uterus	...	...	...	-	12
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	6	9
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	-	11
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	36	42
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	4
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	37	42
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	84	78
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	4	9
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	31	16
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	24	16
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	5	7
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	2	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	5	2
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	-	2
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	7	10
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	7	7
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	-	1
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	-	-
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	5	5
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	11	10
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	3	1
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	2	2
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	3	2
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	32	47
	All causes	...	...	...	352	353



## WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1946

Stretford .....	77
Longford .....	80
Talbot North .....	89
Talbot South .....	84
Trafford .....	82
Cornbrook .....	89
Clifford .....	107
Park "A" .....	36
Park "B" .....	61
Total .....	705

### BIRTHS.

On the Registrar General's figure of 1,249 registered births, a birth rate for the year of 21.3 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained.

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar General is 705 (see Table on page 8).

485 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 26 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas; 246 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was therefore 705. Of this number 369 (or 52.3 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death	Number
0-1	55
1-2	2
2-5	3
5-15	7
15-25	15
25-45	63
45-65	191
65-75	182
75 and over	187
Total ... ..	705



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LIFE STATISTICS, 1946

	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.											Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Total Rate of Deaths under 1 year	Maternal Mortality Ratio	
	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 Total Population	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)			Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Births
England and Wales ...	19.1	0.53	11.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.01	0.15	-	4.4	43		N.A.	1.43
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	22.2	0.67	12.7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.01	0.13	-	6.1	46		NOT AVAILABLE	
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	21.3	0.59	11.7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.01	0.14	-	2.8	37		NOT AVAILABLE	
London ...	21.5	0.54	12.7	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.02	0.01	0.12	-	4.2	41		NOT AVAILABLE	
STRETFORD ...	21.3	0.42	12.0	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.10	-	5.6	45		0.80	0.76

## SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Details of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on pages 3 and 4 at the beginning of the Report.

There have been no changes or developments in the services provided for Laboratory facilities.

### Ambulance Facilities.

The service is adequate and efficient but inevitably expensive. Eleven men are employed on a basis of eight hours duty on each of six days a week. All duty over forty-eight hours a week and all duty on Sunday has to be paid for at overtime rates. 2857 calls were made, 363 on account of accidents and 2,494 for removal to or from hospital.

Infectious patients are removed in the motor ambulances of the Salford Corporation.

Nursing in the Home. The District Nursing Service is provided by the Stretford War Memorial Red Cross Public Nursing Service, nurses from the Manchester District Nursing Institution being allocated to work in the Borough. During the year 2,260 patients were attended by the district nurses, involving 8,713 visits.

No organised arrangements exist for the domiciliary nursing of infectious patients.

Treatment Centres and Clinics are detailed on page 12

Hospitals. The only hospital in the borough is the Stretford Memorial Hospital, a voluntary hospital, provides 60 beds for general medical and surgical patients (20 male and 20 female); and 20 beds for maternity patients. Plans for extension of the hospital have been submitted to the Manchester, Salford and Stretford Joint Hospitals Advisory Board and approved in principle.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS PROVIDED BY STRETFORD CORPORATION.

#### CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

Situations.	Sessions Held.
Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park ... ..	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Stretford Health Centre, Mitford St., Stretford	Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Lostock Health Centre, Barton Road, Stretford..	Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Lostock Health Centre, Barton Road, Stretford..	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park ... ..	Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford	Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Stretford Health Centre, Mitford St., Stretford	Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

#### ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT CLINIC.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9-30 a.m.
---	--------------------------------------

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CLINICS PROVIDED BY THE STRETFORD EDUCATION AUTHORITY, HANDED OVER TO THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY EDUCATION AUTHORITY AS FROM 1st APRIL, 1945.

Lostock Clinic, Barton Road, Stretford ...	Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
" " " " (Minor Ailments)	Monday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Trafford Public Hall, Old Trafford (Minor Ailments)	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park ... ..	Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Stretford Health Centre, Mitford St., Stretford	Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
" " " " (Minor Ailments)	Friday, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

#### DENTAL TREATMENT.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Stretford Health Centre, Mitford St., Stretford	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

#### REMEDIAL EXERCISES AND ORTHOPAEDIC AFTER-CARE CLINIC.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford	Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
---	---

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

County Tuberculosis Dispensary, 14 Derbyshire Lane, Stretford ... ..	Tuesday, 9-30 a.m., Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Last Monday in each month, 6-30 p.m.
--	---

#### OTHER CLINICS.

Stretford Health Centre, Mitford St., Stretford- Speech Therapy ... ..	Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford Speech Therapy ... ..	Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Eye Clinics.. ... ..	8-45 a.m. Every Tuesday except Holidays
Asthma Clinic ... ..	3 p.m. Third Tuesday in month.
Aural Clinic ... ..	10 a.m. Thursday morning, once a month.

## Midwifery and Maternity Services.

At the end of the year, 16 midwives were registered as having given notice of intention to practice, viz:-

- 6 midwives on staff of Stretford Memorial Hospital;
- 4 independent domiciliary midwives;
- 6 municipal midwives.

## Work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

No. of babies on the register at Dec. 31st, 1946	...	2,753
No. of attendances recorded during the year	...	18,994
No. of sessions held	... ..	297
No. of children who received massage treatment	...	117
No. of massage treatments given	... ..	654

## Consultations with Medical Officer at Routine Clinics:-

Infants	... ..	2,880
Mothers	... ..	62
Toddlers	... ..	2,391
Attendances of Consultant Pediatrician	... ..	22
No. of children examined	... ..	166
Attendances	... ..	200

## Distribution of Dried Milk and Foods -

No dried Milk or other foods are sold at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Prescriptions are given in special cases to mothers attending centres for the necessary supplies by local chemists at special rates or, in necessitous cases, free of charge. Under this scheme the total quantity of dried milk supplied to infants during the year was  $201\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. free, and  $5,728\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. at reduced price.



## Treatment of Pre-School Children -

During 1946 children under school age referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for treatment at School Clinics, included:-

			Children	Attendances
Inspection Clinic	...	...	141	172
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic		...	226	582
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...		
Remedial Exercises and Massage		...	62	984
Tonsils and Adenoids: Operations		...	28	28
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	85	187
Aural Clinic	...	...	62	63

## Convalescent Treatment of Mothers -

7 mothers were sent by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee for convalescent treatment at Llandudno and one to Southport. A permanent Convalescent Home for Stretford mothers, within easy distance from the Borough, is most desirable for the expansion of this valuable service.

## Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939.

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. One was a patient in the Stretford Memorial Hospital and two were patients confined in their own homes, one delivered by a municipal midwife and one by an independent midwife. Two of the patients were treated at Ladywell Hospital and the third patient, whose pyrexia was due to a breast inflammation, was nursed at home.

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum -

7 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Cases		Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths	
Number Notified	Treated					
	At Home					In Hospital
7	-	7				

It is satisfactory to note that no impairment of vision has resulted in the cases of Ophthalmia or eye discharge reported during the last 20 years.

The importance of Rule 12(e) of the Central Midwives Board, requiring the midwife to send for medical aid in every case of inflammation of or discharge from the eyes, however slight is continually stressed. 69 infants with discharging eyes were satisfactorily dealt with by the Department.

All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and all cases of inflammation of or discharge from the eyes are carefully investigated and followed up.

## Maternal Mortality -

The maternal mortality rate for the Borough, as compared with the rate for England and Wales, during the last 15 years, is given on page .

The maternal mortality rate for 1946 calculated by the Registrar General on his classification of one death, was 0.76 per 1,000 total births, as compared with a rate of 1.43 for England and Wales.

The certified cause of death in this case was septicaemia following septic abortion. There was another death, in which twin labour and toxæmia of pregnancy were secondary causes, but this is not included in the Registrar General's classification of maternal deaths.



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE  
(Registrar General's figures)

Year	Stretford		England & Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	-	-	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29 ✕
1944	1	0.87	1.93 ✕
1945	3	2.84	1.79 ✕
1946	1	0.76	1.43 ✕

✕ Including deaths from abortion.

Consultant Obstetric Service -

The service of the Consultant Obstetrician were utilised by general practitioners on behalf of 37 patients during 1946 as indicated below:-

Ante-natal examination	
(suspected abnormalities)	7
Complications at confinement	30
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-

Patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinic are seen by appointment only and this has considerably expedited the work and has proved a great convenience to the patients.

The Consultant Obstetrician has attended one session each month at the Old Trafford Ante-Natal Clinic and has examined there 103 patients, referred to her either from the routine Ante-Natal Clinic or by the patient's own doctor. Patients who have reserved accommodation at the Stretford Memorial Hospital are kept under ante-natal supervision by the same Consultant at a separate Ante-Natal Clinic held at the Hospital.



The Emergency Obstetric Unit has been called to 10 patients during the year. It is probably true to say that in every one of these cases a grave risk of mortality was averted.

#### Midwives' Acts, 1902-1926 -

By an order of the Ministry of Health dated 31st March, 1930, the Urban District Council was constituted a Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives' Acts.

#### Roll of Midwives -

At the 31st December, 1946, the number of Certified Midwives who had given notice of intention to practice in the Borough was 16. The number actually practising at the end of the year was 14.

#### Number of cases in the Borough attended by Midwives:

Place of Confinement	Number of cases attended by Midwives acting in the capacity of -		
	Midwife	Maternity Nurse	Total
Stretford Memorial Hospital ...	300	147	447
Domiciliary -			
Municipal Midwives	202	110	312
Independent Midwives ...	82	34	116
TOTALS ...	584	291	875

In the 428 cases attended by midwives no doctors were engaged by the patients, but in 159 instances medical aid was summoned by the midwives to deal with "emergencies" as defined by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

#### Births at Stretford Memorial Hospital -

447 births were attended by the staff of the Stretford Memorial Hospital during the year. A doctor was in attendance by previous arrangement in 147 cases. Medical help was summoned on account of "emergency" in 141 of the 300 cases in which no doctor had been engaged.

## Summary of Records from Midwives -

The following table gives the number of records of all kinds received from the certified midwives practising in the District:-

Records of						1946
Sending for medical help ... Stretford						
Memorial Hospital ...						141
Nursing Homes ...						-
Domiciliary ...						159
Still-births ... Males ...						4
... Females ...						10
Deaths of Mother or Child... Mother ...						2
... Child ...						2
Substitution of artificial for breast feeding ...						22
Liability to be a source of infection ...						7

## Records of Sending for Medical Help -

300 records of sending for medical help were received from certified midwives in 1946.

Medical assistance was sought by midwives to deal with "emergencies":-

During pregnancy in 31 cases.

During labour in 231 cases.

During lying-period in 14 cases.

On account of the child in 24 cases.

## Payment of Doctors' Fees for Medical Assistance in Emergency -

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, 221 claims were received from medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of "emergency" as required by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The amount involved was £392. 12. 6.



In 55 instances the patients made payment direct to the medical practitioners concerned.

As suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 617a, the Council refrain from exercising the power of recovery of fees paid to medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of infants. Five such cases occurred during the year.

#### Supervision of Midwives -

Dr. Knight has maintained contact with the midwives in domiciliary practice. No instance of negligence on the part of certified midwives has arisen during the year.

#### Compensation to Midwives -

In one instance "compensation" was paid to a midwife at the rate of 10/- per case, the patient having been recommended for removal to hospital by her medical practitioner in accordance with the terms of the General Practitioner Pre-Natal Scheme.

#### Maternity Beds at the Stretford Memorial Hospital -

Of the 447 women admitted to the Stretford Memorial Hospital in 1946, 387 occupied beds subsidised by the Council, and 60 were in non-council beds.

135 applications for admission to beds subsidised by the Corporation had to be refused. 41 applications for admission to non-council beds were also refused, 3 of these from persons residing outside the Borough.

The Board of Management of the Hospital have continued the temporary diversion of the children's ward to this purpose. Without the additional accommodation thus provided it would be impossible to meet the imperative demand, but the existing conditions are open to serious criticism and involve a great strain on the hospital resources. Plans for additional permanent accommodation have been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Priority of admission is given to patients at first confinements or to those requiring hospital treatment for medical reasons or because of unsatisfactory home conditions which continue to add to the difficulty.

Midwives' Act, 1936 -

Six midwives are employed in whole-time service of salaried domiciliary midwives set up in accordance with the requirements of Section 1 of the Midwives' Act, 1936.

The Midwives work in pairs so that if the midwife who has been engaged is not available the case is passed on to the second midwife, with whom the patient is already acquainted.

Each midwife is available by telephone at her place of residence.

Midwives' Act, 1936.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Municipal Midwives appointed by the Corporation under the above Act from 1st January to 31st December, 1946.

Midwife: Number ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Confinements ...	41	53	71	48	57	42	312
Miscarriages ...	1	1	3	1	7	5	18
Ante-Natal ...	313	172	435	289	223	372	1804
Unsuccessful Visits...	60	12	38	109	17	102	338
Visits during lying-in period ...	842	589	813	859	801	554	4458
Post-Natal Visits ...	2	14	22	23	21	61	143
Other Visits ...	-	1	90	3	11	16	121
Attendances at Clinic	3	5	7	7	22	5	49



## General Practitioner Pre-Natal Scheme -

32 patients were referred by Midwives for examination by the patient's own doctor but reports from practitioners were received in respect of only 19 of these.

Number of patients examined by their own doctors	Pre-Natal	Post-Natal
1935	131	4
1936	220	14
1937	271	13
1938	231	13
1939	221	12
1940	166	4
1941	44	4
1942	47	2
1943	28	-
1944	15	-
1945	19	1
1946	19	-

### Summary of Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
At Ante-Natal Clinic (held weekly) -		
Women ... ..	1,073	113
Attendances ... ..	3,675	124
At Consultant Clinic (held monthly) -		
Women attending ... ..	91	12
Attendances ... ..	128	14

### Stretford Memorial Hospital - Ante-Natal Clinic

In August 1946 an Ante-Natal Clinic was started at Stretford Memorial Hospital for patients who had reserved beds at the hospital for their confinements. 388 patients made 721 attendances and 128 patients were seen by the Consultant Obstetrician.

### Under General Practitioner Pre-Natal Service (excluding any patient included above)

Women attending ... ..	19	-
Attendances ... ..	38	-

# Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children.

## Summary of Treatment given -

### 1. Number who were -

#### (a) Inspected by the Dentist.

Women	...	...	...	...	39
Infants	...	...	...	...	81

#### (b) Found to require treatment.

Women	...	...	...	...	39
Infants	...	...	...	...	80

#### (c) Actually treated.

Women	...	...	...	...	111
Infants	...	...	...	...	163

### 2. Number of Sessions (includes school children) 81

### 3. Attendances -

Women	...	...	...	...	201
Infants	...	...	...	...	264

### 4. Fillings ... 144

### 5. Extractions -

Women	...	...	...	...	326
Infants	...	...	...	...	113

### 6. Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extraction (excluding school children) ... 65

### 7. Other Operations -

Including impressions, dressings, scaling, etc. ...	...	...	...	287
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

### 8. Supply of Dentures (mothers supplied) -

Number of dentures	...	...	18
--------------------	-----	-----	----

The cost of artificial dentures supplied to expectant and nursing mothers during the year was £40. 15. 6. The whole amount was recovered from patients.



## Registration of Nursing Homes -

There was only one Nursing Home on the Register on 31st December, 1946. This home caters only for five patients suffering from chronic sickness.

Exemption from registration has been granted each year to the Stretford Memorial Hospital.

## Orthopaedic Treatment -

Professor Harry Platt, F.R.C.S., was appointed Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon to this authority in July 1924.

During 1946, 17 children of pre-school age have been attended by Mr. Platt at the Orthopaedic Clinic, and 62 have attended the Remedial Exercises Clinic. Provision is made for Hospital Treatment at the Biddulph Orthopaedic Hospital by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the benefits derived by both mothers and children from the prompt and skilled attention to Orthopaedic conditions. Treatment commenced in the early days of infancy is an important contribution to preventive medicine.

## Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children -

There is no institution within the Borough for mothers or children. The Galloway Homes, a Church of England Waifs and Strays organisation which normally accommodates 32 girls of school age is at present housed in another area and the premises are still requisitioned for use as a Day Nursery.

## Home Visiting by Health Visitors -

Home visits paid by the Health Visitor during the year:-

Visits to expectant mothers -

		Successful	Unsuccessful
First visits	... ..	749	162
Subsequent visits	... ..	276	32



Visits to infants under 1 year of age -

		Successful	Unsuccessful
First Visits	... ..	930	269
Subsequent visits	... ..	1,213	116
Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	... ..	2,362	135
Visits to investigate causes of death of children under 1 year of age	... ..	50	-
Total visits paid		5,580	714

Child Life Protection -

All the Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. At the end of the year there were 3 such children on the Register, all of whom were visited regularly and found to be satisfactorily cared for.

Care of Premature Infants

Ministry of Health Circular 20/44.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 have been fully implemented.

(1) The total number of premature births notified during 1946 was 56.

(a)	born at home	...	22
(b)	born in hospital		34

(2) Of those born at home:-

- 11 were nursed entirely at home.
- 2 died during the first 24 hours.
- 6 died before the end of one month.
- 14 survived at the end of one month.

(3) Of those born in hospital:-

- 5 died during the first 24 hours.
- 4 died before the end of one month.
- 25 survived at the end of one month, but one baby died at five weeks.

## Home Helps.

Three appointments were made under the Home Help Scheme in July, 1946 and 18 patients were given assistance between July and December.

## Care of Illegitimate Children

Ministry of Health Circular 2866.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in 1943, after consideration of the Circular from the Ministry of Health, approved a proposal to establish a hostel for unmarried mothers and their babies, as soon as premises suitable for adaptation could be obtained.

Negotiations for the acquisition of premises are still protracted and further delay appears inevitable in view of the present shortage of labour and materials.

The purpose and aims of the hostel were set out in the Report for 1945.



INFANT MORTALITY, 1946. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	Under 1 Month	1 Mth.	2 Mths	3 Mths	4 Mths	5 Mths	6 Mths	7 Mths	8 Mths	9 Mths	10 Mths	11 Mths	Total Under 1
Prematurity ...	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Prematurity and Asthenia...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Congenital Atelectasis ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Congenital Heart Disease...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Bronchitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Gastro Enteritis...	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Acute Congestion of Lungs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spina Bifida ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Haemorrhage of Lung ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lung Abscess ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Multiple Haemorrhage ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Debility ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Toxic Hepatitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25	14	2	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	55

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate for 1946 was 45 per 1,000 live births as compared with 49 in the previous year. Of the 55 deaths of children under one year of age, 25 occurred within one month of birth.

### Neo-natal Deaths.

#### Prematurity

10 deaths were due to Prematurity:-

7 within 24 hours	1 at 4 days.
1 at 3 days	1 at 1 week.

#### Prematurity and Asthenia

1 within 24 hours  
1 at 1 day

#### Congenital Atelectasis

2 at 1 day

#### Congenital Heart Disease

1 at 1 day

#### Bronchitis

1 at 3 weeks

#### Gastro Enteritis

1 at 2 days

#### Pneumonia

1 at 1 week	1 at 3 weeks
1 at 2 weeks	

#### Intracranial Haemorrhage

1 at 2 days

#### Spina Bifida

1 at 1 week  
1 at 3 weeks

#### Haemorrhage of Lung

1 within 24 hours

#### Multiple Haemorrhage

1 at 2 days

The 25 deaths in the first month after birth represent 45% of the total infantile mortality for the year. The prevention of these neo-natal deaths constitutes a major problem, the solution of which depends on research into the causes.

Public Health Act 1936, Section 203.

Of the 875 notifications received of births occurring within the Borough, 14 were transferred to the Local Authorities of the areas in which the parents normally resided. Similarly there were inward transfers of 388 births originally notified to Authorities outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,249 notified births, 1,200 live births and 49 still-births.

Monthly Distribution of Notified Births, Adjusted by  
Inward and Outward Transfers

January	...	...	114
February	...	...	85
March	...	...	106
April	...	...	101
May	...	...	114
June	...	...	104
July	...	...	100
August	...	...	103
September	...	...	104
October	...	...	117
November	...	...	101
December	...	...	100
			<hr/> 1,249

Of the 875 births occurring within the Borough -

447 occurred in the Stretford Memorial Hospital



There was a net total of 1,200 live births to parents residing in the Borough, as indicated by the following table shewing inward and outward transfers:-

Births occurring within the Borough				Deduct Outward Transfers			
	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total
Live ...	417	426	843	Live ...	11	3	14
Still...	14	18	32	Still...	-	-	-
Total	431	444	875	Total	11	3	14
Add Inward Transfers				Adjusted Totals			
	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total
Live ...	199	172	371	Live ...	605	595	1200
Still...	9	8	17	Still...	23	26	49
Total	208	180	388	Total	628	621	1249

The inward transfers comprised:-

Births in:-	Live Births	Still Births	Total
Park Hospital, Davyhulme ... ..	152	7	159
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester ...	97	6	103
Withington Hospital, Manchester ...	7	-	7
Other Hospitals ... ..	11	2	13
Private Nursing Homes ... ..	91	2	93
Private Houses ... ..	13	-	13
Totals ... ..	371	17	388

## Final Distribution of Births into Wards

				Live Births	Still Births	Total
Stretford	...	...	...	129	1	130
Longford	...	...	...	104	4	108
Talbot N.	...	...	...	164	8	172
Talbot S.	...	...	...	118	8	126
Trafford	...	...	...	138	8	146
Cornbrook	...	...	...	163	3	166
Clifford	...	...	...	182	10	192
Park A.	...	...	...	76	2	78
Park B.	...	...	...	126	5	131
Totals				1,200	49	1,249

## ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT

Regular sessions for Artificial Light Treatment, on the lines detailed in previous reports, have continued during the year. Renewals of equipment are to be made as soon as practicable.



## SECTION C-

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water -

The whole of the water is obtained by constant supply from the Manchester Corporation. There are no dwelling houses supplied by stand pipe, each of the 16,782 houses in the Borough having an individual supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes.

#### Drainage and Sewerage -

The Sewage Works, which were opened in 1885, now comprise 120 acres, of which 84 acres are under sewage treated by broadirrigation.

#### Rivers and Streams -

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey and Irwell Catchment Board.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey and Irwell Catchment Board and in every instance during the year the samples have been reported upon as satisfactory.

#### Closet Accommodation (end of 1946) -

No. of Middens	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
" " Closets attached to these Middens	...	...	...	...	...	-
" " Pail Closets...	...	...	...	...	...	67
" " Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " Fresh-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	21,150
" " Movable Ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	17,764
" " Waste-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	4

The only pail closets remaining in the Borough are in localities (mainly in the Dock Area) in which sewerage is considered impracticable. The disposal of the contents of these pails, as described in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, cannot be regarded as ideal in an urban area of this size.

## Public Cleansing -

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, having due regard to consideration of cost and to difficulties in the maintenance and replacement of vehicles.

Domestic refuse has been disposed of exclusively by controlled tipping.

## Sanitary Inspection of the Area -

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

### Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1946.

Dwellings	...	...	...	3,840
Factories	...	...	...	95
Retail Shops	...	...	...	55

### No. of notices served during the year -

Statutory. Public Health Acts	...	...	...	163
Informal	...	...	...	575

### Result of service of notices -

Statutory. Public Health Acts.			
Complied with	...	...	164
Informal. Complied with or in hand			575
Outstanding	...	...	-
Defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	876
Defects or nuisances abated	...	...	657

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 105 cases, making a total of 680 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

## Shops -

During 1946 shops have been visited by the sanitary inspectors and generally were found to be satisfactory.



The majority of the shops in the Borough are family businesses with living accommodation attached. A considerable number of others are one-man businesses.

Generally the shops are maintained in clean condition but the attention of a number of shopkeepers and stallholders at the market has from time to time been drawn to the need for protection of foodstuffs against contamination.

#### Smoke Abatement -

There are 96 factory and works chimneys in the area. During the year 46 smoke observations were taken.

The time concession allowed for emission of black smoke is two minutes in each half hour, and this limit was proved by observation to have been exceeded on 8 occasions.

The Council is represented on the National Smoke Abatement Society and on the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

Complaints of offensive effluvia and fumes from industrial processes which are outside the scope of the Corporations powers and duties under the Public Health Acts are referred to the Ministry of Health Inspector under the Alkali Acts.

#### Swimming Baths -

There are two public swimming baths in the Borough which are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

The Old Trafford baths are completely out of use through enemy action.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

#### Eradication of Bed Bugs - Particulars of action taken during 1946.

No. of houses found to be infested -

(a) Council houses	... 31	(b) other houses	...	47
--------------------	--------	------------------	-----	----

No. of houses disinfected -

(a) Council houses	... 31	(b) other houses	...	47
--------------------	--------	------------------	-----	----



## Methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed Bugs -

In cases of serious infestation, owners and occupiers are advised to make arrangements for fumigation with hydrogen cyanide. For slight infestation, the Department's officers fumigate by sulphur or spray with Zaldecide, or D.D.T., three separate exposures to the gas being required; clothing and bedding is treated by steam.

## Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses -

An inspection is made of every house the tenant of which has been allotted a Corporation house, and in every case of infestation appropriate measures are carried out before the removal is permitted. Personal supervision by Sanitary Inspectors and interviews with tenants are adopted to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

Contractors are employed in every instance of disinfection by cyanide gas.

## Schools -

The sanitary condition of public elementary schools is maintained in a satisfactory condition and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Sanitary Inspector who reports to the Education Committee. Defects found are promptly remedied.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

### Offensive Trades -

There are two premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades, (1) Fat melting, (2) Gut scraping, the supervision of which is among the duties of the sanitary inspectors.

### Houses Let in Lodgings -

There are no "common lodging houses" in the Borough, but 14 "houses let in lodgings" were registered at the end of the year.

## SECTION D. - HOUSING

### (a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year -

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b)...	16
(i) By the local authority	...
(ii) By other local authorities	...
(iii) By other bodies or persons	16
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts -	
(i) By the local authority (including (a)(i) above)	-
(ii) By other bodies (included under (a)(iii) above)	-

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year -

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	339
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				391
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	36
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				95
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	34

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices -

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	26
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----



Action under statutory powers during the year -

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- |   |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- |     |     |
| (a) By owners   | ... | -   |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners   | ... | -   |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- |  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | 173 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-         |     |     |
| (a) By owners  | ... | 150 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners  | ... | 14  |

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- |   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | None |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders    | ... | None |

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- |   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | ... | None |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | None |

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV. - Overcrowding -

- |   |        |  |
|---|--------|--|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year      | ... .. | ) Number not ascertained                         |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein                            | ...    | ) but it is known                                |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein                            | ...    | ) that overcrowding exists. Action               |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.   |        | ) is practically impossible owing to the lack of |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year... | ... .. | ) alternative accommodation.                     |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases                      |        | )  |



(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

General observations as to housing conditions, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types - any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding:

Approximately 600 of the houses in the Borough were built about 120 to 130 years ago and have outlived their economic life. They consist of four-roomed houses without bath or hot water supply, with a very small scullery, whilst others have a very small third bedroom; most of them are cellared.

The general standard of the remaining houses in the Borough is good, the prevalent type being a three-bedroomed house.

About one third of the houses are of the detached or semi-detached type.

There still remain a number of the old type large, family houses which are now unsuitable for a single family and which are let in lodgings. The amenities of these houses are quite inadequate to the needs of the sub-tenants and out of proportion to the rents paid. Unfortunately, lack of alternative accommodation still prevents action which would close a number of such dwellings. Many of the occupants are living under intolerable conditions and are applicants for tenancies of Council Houses.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district.  
None.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses -

(a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required -

3,371 applicants on register.

Houses required -	898	2 bedroom type.
	2,184	3 " "
	55	4 " "
	25	5 " "
	209	Flats or bungalows.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated:

286 houses are under construction and a further 152 are contemplated.

- (c) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future:

Continuous developments in the Trafford Park Industrial Area brings with it an ever increasing demand for residential accommodation.

- (d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses:

There is very little suitable land available for new building.

#### Overcrowding.

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved in 1946.

Eight.

- (b) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding:

Not Known.

- (c) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g., causes.

Owing to housing shortage in the Borough, the Department has been unable to take action in the abatement of any cases of overcrowding brought to their notice.



Fitness of houses -

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts:

Serious difficulty in obtaining supply of materials.

- (b) No. of houses which have not an adequate water supply:

None.

- (c) No. of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation:

Not Known, but many houses are sub-let to two or more families who have to share closet and bathroom accommodation and other amenities. Apart from serious inconvenience these conditions are often seen to have a depressing and irritating effect on the health of the occupants.

# SECTION E -

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk Supply -

Only one dairy farm now survives within the Borough, producing a total quantity of approximately 20 gallons of milk per day. Approximately 4,714 gallons per day is sold in the Borough by retailers who receive supplies by rail or road.

Systematic visits are essential to maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness of all dairy premises and a proper care in the handling of utensils and bottles, particularly in the washing of bottles, cans and churns. There is still need for a greater appreciation of the necessity for sterilisation by steam.

### Registration of Retail Purveyors -

Applications for Registration Received	Applica- tions Granted	No.of Notices to Shew Cause	Applica- tions granted after Notice to shew Cause	Total Applica- tions Granted	Removed from Register	On Register at Dec.31, 1946
Dairymen, i.e., Retail Purveyors of Milk with dairy premises ... .. 1	1	-	-	1	1	22
Retail purveyors of Bottled Milk only ... .. 1	1	-	-	1	1	83
Retail Purveyors from premises outside District ... 1	1	-	-	1	1	20
3	3	-	-	3	3	125



# EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES.

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1946

	Methylene Blue Reduction.		Phosphatase		Bacterial Count.		Bacillus Coli.		Tubercle Bacilli.	
	S	Not S	S	Not S	S	Not S	S	Not S	±	-
RAW MILK	19	14	--	--	1	1	8	24	1	27
HEAT TREATED	48	40	70	6	14	3	12	7	-	13
	67	54	70	6	15	4	20	31	± 1	40

S denotes Satisfactory.

Total Samples Examined: 308

Bacterial Count

S-----100,000, or less per m.l.

Bacillus Coli

S-----Present in  $\frac{1}{10}$  m.l. Absent in  $\frac{1}{100}$  m.l.

Phosphatase

S-----Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units.

\* The subsequent action taken resulted in the discovery of two animals affected with tuberculosis at a farm outside the Borough. These were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order by the Cheshire County Council acting through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Licenses Granted during 1946.

GRADE	To Retail from Premises within the Borough	To Retail from Premises outside the Borough	TOTAL
Tuberculin Tested ...	4	2	6
Pasteurised ...	4	9	13
TOTALS ...	8	11	19

Meat and other Foods -

Since the inception of centralized slaughtering by the Ministry of Food no slaughtering has been done within the Borough. Systematic inspection is made of all stalls, shops, stores, vehicles and places where food is prepared. Further reference to the work of meat inspection is contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Chemical examination of food is undertaken at the Laboratory of the City Analyst for Salford who is also the Borough Analyst for Stretford.

Bacteriological Examinations are conducted at the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Manchester. In any case of suspected food poisoning the laboratory facilities provided by the Ministry of Health would be utilised.



## Adulteration -

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year, 187 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by the Salford City Analyst who is appointed analyst for the Borough.

17 samples were found to be adulterated. Many of the offences, particularly with regard to milk samples were, however, relatively slight and no legal proceedings were instituted.

Samples Examined  
Report of the Borough Analyst.

Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated		Per Cent Adult- eration
		Preser- vatives only	Other Ways	
Milk	121	-	7	5.8%
Table Jelly	2	-	-	-
Mustard Pickles	1	-	-	-
Lemon Crystals	1	-	-	-
Malt and Cod Liver Oil	2	-	-	-
Chocolate Laxative	2	-	1	50.0%
Laxative Tablets	1	-	-	-
Tonic Tablets	1	-	-	-
Sulphur Tablets	2	-	1	50.0%
Tincture of Iodine	1	-	-	-
Iodine Paint	1	-	-	-
Medicated Chocolate	1	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	2	-	-	-
Arrowroot	2	-	-	-
Vinegar	2	-	-	-
Gelatine	2	-	-	-
Gravy Browning	2	-	-	-
Gravy Powders	2	-	-	-
Flavoured Cordial	2	-	-	-
Flavouring Essence	1	-	-	-
Colouring	1	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets	2	-	2	100.0%
Butter	3	-	-	-
Margarine	3	-	-	-
Cooking Fat	3	-	-	-
Cheese	3	-	-	-
Sugar	3	-	-	-
Chocolate Cup	1	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate	1	-	-	-
Cocoa	1	-	-	-
Coffee	4	-	2	50.0%
Meat and Potato Pie	1	-	1	100.0%
Sage and Onion Stuffing	2	-	1	50.0%
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	-	-	-
Ground Almond Substitute	1	-	1	100.0%
Gregory's Powder	2	-	-	-
Seidlitz Powders	3	-	2	66.6%
	187	-	18	9.6%



## SECTION F -

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There has been no serious epidemic of infectious disease, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the last ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

The incidence of diphtheria remained low, 7 cases being notified as compared with 13 cases in 1945. All seven patients were treated in hospital and there were no deaths.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at the Public Health Offices and at all three Police Stations in the Borough. 148,000 units were distributed in 1946 as compared with 104,000 units in 1945.

#### Immunisation Against Diphtheria -

For many years the Council as the local Public Health Authority has made available facilities for immunisation against diphtheria. The decline in the incidence of diphtheria and the complete absence of mortality from this disease, during the last three years, provide striking testimony to the value of the immunisation of children against diphtheria.

	Notifications	Immunisations
1938	89	288
1939	52	236
1940	40	216
1941	78	887
1942	35	1,486
1943	25	1,106
1944	12	523
1945	13	772
1946	7	699

# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Persons inoculated each year from 1937-1946

Age in years on 31st December of the Corres- ponding year.	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Total inoculated aged under five years on 31st December, 1946 1,949
0	2	6	2	4	22	15	7	-	-	-	Total inoculated aged 5 - 14 years on 31st December, 1946. 3,699
1	21	22	16	61	107	301	262	273	394	361	
2	18	34	38	42	135	130	135	108	204	202	
3	20	24	32	38	143	110	94	21	50	41	
4	18	27	20	23	95	109	65	17	25	32	
5	26	38	26	13	61	126	84	16	20	13	
6	33	30	19	15	58	112	54	16	24	14	
7	43	28	19	5	64	93	61	15	10	6	
8	30	17	11	6	47	104	51	15	14	11	
9	40	16	29	3	32	78	50	16	9	4	
10	25	24	14	-	32	88	53	8	3	2	
11	7	8	3	1	30	81	50	4	7	7	
12	6	6	3	3	36	79	62	6	5	-	
13	1	8	3	-	16	42	40	4	2	4	
14	-	-	1	-	8	7	18	1	5	2	
15 and over	1	-	-	2	1	11	14	3	-	3	Total inoculated aged 15 years and over on 31st December, 1946 859
Total each year	291	288	236	216	887	1486	1106	523	772	702	Grand Total 1937 to 1946, 6,507

(In calculating the totals at the end of 1946 no account is taken of deaths which may have occurred since immunisation)

In the year 1946 ten children included in this table were immunised privately.



The immunisation material is provided by the Ministry of Health, free of charge. Special efforts are concentrated on immunisation at about the age of one year and parents are encouraged to bring them for further re-inforcing doses in succeeding years until the child commences school.

Notifications of acute primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia is admittedly incomplete. In comparing the number of notifications with the registered deaths, it should be remembered that the Registrar General's classification groups together the deaths from all forms of pneumonia.

Six cases of dysentery were notified, two of which were removed to Ladywell Hospital, where in one case the diagnosis was amended to enteritis. Bacteriological examination of specimens submitted from the other four cases proved positive in each instance. Three of these were detected during an enquiry into an outbreak connected with a school canteen. All were mild cases and recovered. The source of the infection was not conclusively established.

Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified and were removed to hospital and treated with satisfactory results.

There were two deaths from whooping cough but none from measles.

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified (see page 50). Seven cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified and treated with completely satisfactory results.

#### Hospital treatment -

All requests for removal to hospital were promptly met. Cases of non-notifiable disease were accommodated in Ladywell Sanatorium without difficulty.

81 patients were treated in Ladywell Hospital, Salford, sent in as:-

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	28
Diphtheria	...	...	...	19
Puerperal Pyrexia		...	...	2
Septic Abortion	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever		...	...	4
Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	6
Measles	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	8
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	1
Acute gastro enteritis	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	1

Seven babies suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum were treated at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, the mother in each case being admitted with the child.



INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1946

Disease	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total cases at all ages	Years													Total cases removed to hospital from the district	Deaths in hospital of persons belonging to district
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 and over			
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever ...	74	-	3	4	6	35	17	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	27	-
Diphtheria (including membranous Group) ...	7	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	117	8	18	15	18	45	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	6	-
Measles ...	301	14	41	32	58	94	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal pyrexia ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Acute primary pneumonia	26	1	2	1	-	2	1	1	1	5	1	10	2	40	-	13
Acute influenza pneumonia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	5	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Erysipelas ...	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	-	6	-
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Infectious Enc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Totals ...	561	30	65	52	71	82	182	24	6	13	12	18	6	45	60	14

⌘ Not notified - information received from Registrar General after death.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIED DISEASE	WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES								NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD							
	WARDS								WARDS							
	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park A.	Park B.	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park A.	Park B.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)...	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-
Erysipelas ...	3	1	6	4	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-
Scarlet fever ...	7	6	4	7	15	16	-	10	2	4	3	1	2	6	-	7
Dysentery ...	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	25	20	12	15	18	4	2	11	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	6
Measles ...	6	4	31	30	86	58	-	34	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Puerperal pyrexia ....	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	7
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Acute poliomyelitis...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuber- ) Pulmonary ...	3	7	8	5	2	15	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
culosis). Other forms	-	4	2	8	6	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	4	5	4	2	2	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	51	48	64	78	142	107	9	69	3	8	6	8	7	12	3	10
																60



NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1937-46.

	1946	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	10 years Average
Scarlet Fever	74	90	102	193	70	46	40	84	172	107	97.8
Diphtheria	7	13	12	25	35	78	40	52	89	80	43.0
Enteric fever	26	26	29	45	25	44	44	35	42	55	0.1
Pneumonia	2	1	1	7	1	3	2	2	1	1	37.1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	3	8	15	18	15	11	22	2	28	1.6
Encephalitis lethargica	19	7	15	392	404	213	750	5	25	2	0.3
Dysentery	301	285	481	145	101	184	65	1	1	1	1.9
Erysipelas	117	137	58	145	101	184	65	1	1	1	17.5
Acute Poliomyelitis											0.5
Measles											283.1
Whooping Cough											80.8

	1946	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	10 years Average
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	4	1	0.1
Diphtheria	40	23	26	34	28	47	37	30	34	5	2.0
Enteric fever				2	1	3	2	1	1	44	0.1
Pneumonia				2	1	2	2	1	1	2	34.3
Cerebro-spinal Fever				2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1.4
Encephalitis lethargica				2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1.1
Dysentery				2	1	2	2	1	1	4	0.2
Erysipelas				2	1	2	2	1	1	4	0.1
Acute Poliomyelitis				2	1	2	2	1	1	4	0.1
Measles				2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1.3
Whooping Cough				2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1.5

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)  
notified each Month during 1946.

Month	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia-Neonatorum	Corebro Spinal-Fever	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Total
January ...	1	2	6	-	-	-	5	1	-	7	22
February ...	1	2	12	1	1	1	6	-	-	4	28
March ...	1	1	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	13	23
April ...	1	2	5	-	2	-	1	-	1	20	32
May ...	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	3	2	21	33
June ...	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	9	19
July ...	-	1	7	-	1	-	1	-	12	6	28
August ...	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	56	14	76
September ...	-	2	9	-	1	-	1	-	52	2	67
October ...	1	3	13	-	1	-	2	-	50	6	76
November ...	-	1	6	-	-	-	4	-	65	2	78
December ...	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	62	13	79
TOTAL ...	7	19	74	3	7	2	26	5	301	117	561

In the above Table, the final figures, after amendment of diagnosis, are given.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL-POX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.



INCIDENCE OF ERYSIPELAS, SCARLET FEVER, AND  
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

NOTIFICATIONS, 1936-1946.  
(Corrected after Hospital diagnosis).

Year	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
1936	22	163	4
1937	28	107	2
1938	25	172	-
1939	22	84	8
1940	11	40	6
1941	15	46	5
1942	18	70	3
1943	15	103	9
1944	15	102	10
1945	7	90	3
1946	19	74	3

Notifications were cancelled or amended in accordance with the hospital diagnosis in 19 cases, viz:-

In 12 cases notified as Diphtheria, diagnosis was amended to-

Tonsillitis	...	...	9
Vincent's angina	...	...	1
Naso-pharyngeal sepsis	...		1
Palatal Paralysis	)	...	1
paresis of lower limbs			

In 2 cases notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever, diagnosis was amended to -

Erythema	...	...	1
Coryza and Bronchitis	...		1

In 1 case notified as Dysentery, diagnosis was amended to -

Gastro-enteritis...	...	1
---------------------	-----	---

In 1 case notified as Scarlet Fever, diagnosis was amended to -

Sinusitis	...	...	1
-----------	-----	-----	---

In 1 case notified as Encephalitis Lethargica, diagnosis was amended to -

Cerebral Mumps	...	...	1
----------------	-----	-----	---

In 2 cases notified as Whooping Cough, diagnosis was amended to -

Scarlet Fever	...	...	1
Bronchitis	)	...	1
L.Otitis Media			
Impetigo			

The figures given in the table on page 53 are the amended figures, after correction.



BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS  
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Material	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria Swabs ...	5	94	99
Sputum for Tuberculosis...	5	58	63
Fæces for Dysentery ... or Food Poisoning	5	12	17
Total ... ..	15	164	179

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

German measles and Chicken Pox are not notifiable within the district, but Medical practitioners bring to notice the cases requiring hospital treatment and there has been no single case of difficulty in complying with such requests. Health visitors, parents, teachers and school attendance officers also obtain useful information about cases needing assistance in home nursing.

### DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formalin spray, formalin vapour or sulphur candles. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at the Steam Disinfection Station at Empress Street Depot. Other articles are disinfected by formalin or sulphur. Full details of the work of this section of the Department are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The total cost to the Council for the notification, removal, maintenance and treatment of all cases of infectious disease, and the examination of bacteriological specimens, during the year was £2,394 compared with £2,108 in 1945 and £1,463 in 1944.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Notification Fees	...	...	55	18	0			
Ambulance Fees	...	...	67	4	0			
Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	49	14	10			
Antitoxins	...	...	9	8	0			
Immunising equipment	...	...	9	5	10			
Retaining Fees (Smallpox)	...	...	240	0	0			
Hospital Maintenance	...	...	2,308	3	11			
						2,739	14	7

Less Income.

Grant from Lancashire County  
Council

... 345 12 1

Net Cost - £2,394 2 6



## BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Eleven persons have been examined at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health for evidence of blindness.

### CANCER

The death rate from cancer is given by the Registrar General as 2.08 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

122 deaths were recorded from cancer and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 59.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths.

	At ages (years)				Total
	0-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	
Total deaths from cancer ...	nil	5	58	59	122
Total deaths from all causes...	104	41	191	369	705
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths ...	nil	12.1	30.4	15.7	17.3

# DEATHS FROM CANCER 1946

## Site of Disease and Age at Death

CANCER (Site)			At all Ages	At Ages (Years)		
				35-45	45-65	65 and over
Lungs	...	...	18	1	10	7
Oesophagus	...	...	3	-	2	1
Liver	...	...	5	-	1	4
Liver and Stomach	...	...	3	-	2	1
Stomach	...	...	12	-	8	4
Pancreas	...	...	2	-	-	2
Rectum	...	...	11	-	5	6
Colon	...	...	16	1	7	8
Intestine	...	...	1	-	1	-
Breast	...	...	11	1	6	4
Gall Bladder	...	...	1	-	-	1
Spleen	...	...	1	-	-	1
Uterus	...	...	11	2	3	6
Ovary	...	...	4	-	3	1
Bladder	...	...	3	-	2	1
Jaw	...	...	1	-	-	1
Tongue	...	...	4	-	1	3
Bronchus	...	...	4	-	3	1
Cheek	...	...	1	-	-	1
Thyroid	...	...	1	-	1	-
Brain	...	...	2	-	1	1
Forehead	...	...	1	-	-	1
Liver and Breast	...	...	2	-	-	2
Carcinomatosis	...	...	3	-	1	2
Melanotic Sarcoma	...	...	1	-	1	-
Totals	...	...	122	5	58	59



## TUBERCULOSIS

Sixty-Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 31 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 48 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 8 deaths from other forms of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1946, is shown in the following table:-

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY.		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
168	110	278	58	74	132	226	184	410

## TUBERCULOSIS

### New Cases and Mortality During 1946

AGE PERIODS	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0- ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1- ...	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
5- ...	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
10- ...	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
15- ...	3	7	1	3	-	2	1	-
20- ...	4	4	2	2	4	2	1	-
25- ...	10	4	3	3	8	1	-	-
35- ...	4	5	4	-	10	3	-	-
45- ...	7	1	1	1	6	-	1	1
55- ...	2	1	-	1	7	2	-	1
65 and upw'ds	4	2	-	1	3	-	-	1
Totals ...	38	24	15	16	38	10	5	3
	62		31		48		8	

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

		PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY																									
Quarter ending						Alim- entary	Glands					Genito-Urin'y			Joints and Bones																
		Lungs	Lungs and Meninges	Laryngitis	Miliary (Generalised)		Enteritis (primary)	peritonitis (Abd.Tuberculosis)	Mesenteric	Epididymitis	Cervical	Sub-Maxillary	Mastoid and Pre-Auricular	Fallopian Tube	Kidney			Ribs and Sternum	Spine			Wrist		Hip	Knee	Leg					
March 31st	16	1	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	24
June 30th	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	23
Sept. 30th	14	-	-	-	14	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	13	27
Dec. 31st.	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19
Total	61	1	-	-	62	-	1	2	1	11	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	31	93
		Grand Total-Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary																													



## Non-notified Tuberculosis -

There were nine deaths from tuberculosis which had not previously been notified.

### Three deaths occurred in Park Hospital -

- (1) A woman, aged 61 years, certified cause of death -  
1 (a) tuberculous peritonitis
- (2) A boy, aged 16 years, certified cause of death -  
1 (a) tuberculous meningitis
- (3) A boy, aged 6 years, certified cause of death -  
1 (a) tuberculous meningitis

### One death occurred in Hope Hospital -

- (4) A man, aged 48 years, certified cause of death -  
1 (a) tuberculous meningitis  
(b) chronic fibro caseous tuberculosis

### One death occurred in Withington Hospital -

- (5) A man, aged 24 years, certified cause of death -  
Tuberculosis of spinal column and extension  
to the spinal canal, and tuberculous meningitis  
due to war service.

### One death occurred in the County Mental Hospital, St. Helens -

- (6) A man, aged 29 years, certified cause of death -  
1 (a) pulmonary tuberculosis

### Three deaths occurred at the patients' homes -

- (7) A woman, aged 57 years, certified cause of death -  
1 (a) pulmonary tuberculosis
- (8) A man, aged 41 years, certified cause of death -  
1 (a) chronic fibroid phthisis and  
chronic bronchitis
- (9) A man, aged 57 years, certified cause of death -  
1 (a) tuberculosis of lungs  
(b) bronchitis

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

C H I E F   S A N I T A R Y   I N S P E C T O R

for the

Y E A R   E N D E D   31st   D E C E M B E R,   1 9 4 6.

---

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the work of the Sanitary and Cleansing Staffs for the year 1946.

In view of paper restrictions the report has been curtailed and consists principally of statistical summaries of work carried out by the Sanitary, Rodent and Cleansing Staffs.

Salvage, alone, has been dealt with fairly fully and reviews the work carried out by the department in the year 1946 and preceding years.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

S.   MASSEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



# COMPLAINTS.

631 complaints were received during the year. These referred to 661 nuisances, details of which are given below.

Nature of Complaint					Number received
Choked cellar drain	...	...	...	...	32
" passage drain	...	...	...	...	2
" slopstone wastepipe	...	...	...	...	2
" water closet	...	...	...	...	8
" yard drain	...	...	...	...	35
Defective water closet	...	...	...	...	39
" plaster	...	...	...	...	33
" dustbin	...	...	...	...	51
" house roof	...	...	...	...	58
" floor ...	...	...	...	...	3
" windows	...	...	...	...	14
" fireplace	...	...	...	...	6
" kitchen sink	...	...	...	...	7
" lavatory basin	...	...	...	...	5
" yard surface	...	...	...	...	12
" wall ...	...	...	...	...	2
" kitchen range	...	...	...	...	1
" gutters	...	...	...	...	13
" chimney	...	...	...	...	16
" drains ...	...	...	...	...	4
Dampness of house	...	...	...	...	86
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	11
Dirty house ...	...	...	...	...	1
General insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	19
House infested with vermin	...	...	...	...	44
Rats infesting dwellings	...	...	...	...	22
Emission of smoke	...	...	...	...	9
Requests for Inspector to call	(nature of complaint not stated)				15
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...	15
Souring Milk ...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	86
					661

## INSPECTIONS.

The following statement shows the number of visits and inspections to various classes of premises made by your sanitary staff.

Visits and Inspections.					Number.
Inspections of drains of old property	...	...	...	...	445
Other inspections of old property	...	...	...	...	1688
To work in progress	...	...	...	...	2359
" test drains and sanitary fittings of new property	...	...	...	...	1109
" premises re Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	334
" " respecting disinfection	...	...	...	...	29
" Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	179
" Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	17
" Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	-
" Manure steads	...	...	...	...	12
" Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	95
" Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	55
" Shops re Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	4
" " re Meat Regulations	...	...	...	...	51
" Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	470
" Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	30
Housing Act, Visits	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	1727
					8612

## ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

To secure the abatement of nuisances 575 informal notices were served during the year.

163 statutory notices were served. These included -

Section 24 Public Health Act, 1936	...	15
39 do.	...	1
45 do.	...	1
56 do.	...	1
75 do.	...	7
83 do.	...	4
84 do.	...	3
93 do.	...	127
Black Smoke Nuisances	...	4



### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following legal proceedings were instituted during the year-

Two cases taken in respect of the non-compliance with Abatement Notices.

In each case an Order was granted for the abatement of the nuisance within twenty-eight days.

The works have since been carried out by the Corporation.

The nuisances arose from the general disrepair of 14 houses in the Clifford Ward.

Also one case was taken under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of a sample of Coffee.

A fine of 4/-d. with costs was imposed.

### DRAINAGE OF PROPERTIES.

By arrangement with the Borough Surveyor the inspection and testing of all drains and sanitary fittings on new property is carried out by the Sanitary Staff.

In pursuance of this arrangement 256 tests by either smoke or water were applied.

In the reconstruction of drains and sanitary fittings of old property 85 tests were applied.

## HOUSING

A statistical summary of houses dealt with and inspections made has been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and the figures are contained in his report.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 - The Infestation Order,  
1943.

An additional Rodent Operative commenced duties in November and two further appointments were made for operatives to commence at the beginning of 1947.

During the year a circular letter was addressed to the business firms in the Borough directing attention to their responsibilities under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act and pointing out that at the instance of the Ministry of Food the Health Committee had appointed rodent operatives, and that the department was prepared to carry out rodent repression on land or premises on an undertaking that the firm re-imbursed the Corporation the expenses incurred. Those expenses were stated to be -

- (a) the time expended by the operator on the site.
- (b) travelling time and expenses to and from the job.
- (c) materials used - baits, poisons, traps, etc.
- (d) an establishment charge of 5% of the labour and material expended.

In June the Committee decided to participate in the Private Dwellings - Special Scheme as outlined in circular NS.12 of the 10th May. Under this scheme the Ministry of Food agreed, subject to certain conditions, to contribute 60% of the cost of treatment of private dwellings. The remaining 40% of the cost being borne by the local authority. Owing to shortage of staff it was impracticable to commence the search until later when the appointments above referred to were made.

Twenty two reports were received from householders that rats **had** been seen or were suspected about their premises. Advice and assistance where necessary were given by the Sanitary or Rodent Staffs.

The responsibility for the treatment of rats in sewers rests with the Borough Engineer and by arrangement with him, this Department's Rodent Operatives supervise the work.



Rag Flock -

There is only one firm manufacturing furniture, upholstery, or bedding in business in the Borough using rag flock, no samples were submitted for analysis during the year.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

No slaughtering was done within the Borough during the year under review owing to the Government Centralisation of Slaughtering Scheme. Consequently meat inspection within the Borough has been and still is confined to butchers shops and making-up rooms, and to the inspection of other foods, canned foods, cereals, flour, dried fruits, grain, etc.

Prior to the introduction of food control, traders were in the normal way of trade able to reject, or to refuse acceptance of any food about which they were doubtful, but the Ministry of Food now require a certificate of unfitness from a Sanitary Inspector, in respect of all rejected food.

The Corporation Food Inspectors have continued Food Enforcement duties for the local Food Control Committee.

The introduction of food rationing, and the effect on quality standard has also contributed a large amount of work to the Department, inasmuch as shopkeepers and consumers have been compelled by circumstances to lodge complaints in order to obtain a certificate of unfitness, in order to obtain replacement of rationed foods.

In respect of Milk Control, the rationalisation of distribution and the introduction of Regulation 55G under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and more recently the Heat Treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944, has further increased the work of Food Control from this department. During recent years the technique of milk control has undergone a revolutionary change, the introduction of the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and the Phosphatase Test in lieu of bacterial counts, necessitates many more samples of milk than formerly.

Contact has been maintained with the Milk Marketing Board and the Ministry of Food and the department acknowledges the assistance and co-operation of these Government Departments.



The Corporation is the Local Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and for this purpose have appointed a sampling officer and a public analyst. The report of the public analyst is included, in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### Food Premises -

470 visits were made to premises where foodstuffs are prepared, stored or exposed for sale, e.g., fishmongers, greengrocers, fish, chip and potato caterers, restaurants and market stalls.

#### Dairy Premises -

179 visits have been made to premises registered for the sale of milk.

There is now only one farm within the Borough where milk is produced. At this farm there are three shippens housing 25 cows. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

Details of samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Staff for bacteriological examination and for chemical analysis have been submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for inclusion in his report.

#### Ice Cream -

There were in the Borough 25 premises registered for the sale of ice cream and 14 ice cream manufacturers, five of whom made a cold mix and nine made a hot mix.

During the year all the large manufacturers have placed orders for new plant for the heat treatment of ice cream, and in some instances for the reconstruction of their premises.

Premises are regularly inspected and samples taken for bacteriological examination.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 38 bakehouses in the Borough. Structurally they are in good condition and are generally maintained satisfactorily. Two notices respecting the necessity of limewashing were received from the Factory Inspector.



## FACTORIES.

95 inspections of factories were made during the year. Eleven notices of insanitary conditions existing at factories in the Borough were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. All matters referred to were attended to, and reports of work done sent to the Factory Inspector. 95 visits were made to factories other than those referred to under separate headings.

Byelaws as to providing means of escape in case of fire in factories and workshops where less than forty persons are employed are in operation in the Borough.

No notices under these byelaws have been served during the year.

## OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

There are six firms in the district employing outworkers. Lists of these outworkers have been received in accordance with the requirements of the Factories Act, and particulars sent to those neighbouring authorities within whose district the outworkers reside or carry on their employment.

Two lists of outworkers, resident in this district, but engaged by firms without the district, have been received from other authorities.

Fifty five visits have been made to outworkers' premises by the sanitary inspectors. The premises generally were found satisfactory. No cases of infectious disease occurred at any of the houses.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following trades are on the register of the Department -

Gut Scraping	...	...	...	1
Fat Melting	...	...	...	2

Permission to carry on these trades is subject to annual renewal by the Town Council.

The premises have been periodically visited by the Sanitary Staff and generally have been found to be kept in satisfactory condition and the businesses to be conducted in conformity with the byelaws of the Corporation.

## SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Forty six time-recorded smoke observations were taken during the year.

Byelaws, fixing the time concession for the emission of black smoke at two minutes in the half-hour, are in operation in the borough; this limit was exceeded on eight occasions.

Four notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, respecting the emission of black smoke beyond the period permitted by the byelaws.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Three hundred and thirty four visits were made in respect of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease.

Two hundred and thirty nine rooms of houses were fumigated. 23 separate lots of bedding were removed to the Sanitary Depot for disinfection by steam. 10 lots of bedding were destroyed at the request of or with the consent of the owners.

## DISINFESTATION.

One hundred and sixteen rooms, in 78 houses, were treated for vermin, (principally bugs) by this department.

In bad cases of bug infestation, owners or occupiers of premises are referred to firms who specialise in disinfestation by HCN.

## SALVAGE.

1942 was the peak year for the collection of salvage when 712 tons of salvage other than kitchen waste were collected and sold.

The peak year for kitchen waste was 1943 with a collection of 682 tons, and since those years collections have dropped.

Although collections in 1946 continued to decline the reduction on 1945 figures was not so great as the reduction in 1945 on collections in 1944.



Collections of all forms of salvage in 1945 dropped by some 17% on the figure for 1944 but the drop in 1946 was only 8% of collections in 1945.

The percentage reductions in kitchen waste and paper are as follows:-

PAPER	17% reduction in	1945	compared with	1944.
	6%       "       "	1946	"       "	1945.
KITCHEN	13%       "       "	1945	"       "	1944.
WASTE	2%       "       "	1946	"       "	1945.

The decreased collections naturally resulted in reduced income, and receipts in 1945 were 19% less than in 1944.

In 1946 the figure was 10% of 1945 but in 1946 the Department received monetary allowances (from the Government) for increased collections of paper and kitchen waste over a prescribed period. These allowances totalled some £310 in the year and taking this into account the income for 1946 was only 2% less than in 1945.

The salvage steward scheme which commenced in 1942 continued to operate in certain parts of the Borough but resignations were frequent. The number of stewards dropped during the year from 305 to 210 or one third of the number required to cover the whole of the district. Attempts to recruit new stewards were unavailing and this coupled with the very serious transport problem materially affected the collection of salvage.

Most of the Departments vehicles have long outlived their expected life and although they are still in use maintenance is costly and breakdowns frequent. It is impossible to give a satisfactory collection service when one does not know from one moment to the next whether the vehicles will complete their day's work or require to be towed to the garage for repair.

During the year an investigation was made to ascertain the amount of bone available as salvage in households in the Borough. This revealed that the amount of bone collected was only 12% - or a little over one tenth - of the bone entering households in the meat ration. The remaining 90% is being placed in dustbins, burnt or strewn about the streets and passages, with the result that the nation is having to spend money and use shipping space to import what is being wasted here at home.

This applies equally to all other items of salvage and it is a matter of regret - to put it very mildly - that valuable raw materials urgently required by British industry are being destroyed with the consequence that the economic recovery of this country and of the world is being seriously retarded.

The following tables shew the actual collections of the various items of salvage in 1945 and 1946 and the total collections from the commencement of salvage activities in 1939.

1 9 4 6

### Details of Salvage Sold

					<u>Weight</u>			<u>Income</u>		
					<u>Tons. cwts. lbs.</u>			<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	...	...	...	...	260	11	84	1661	5	0
Ferrous Metal	...	...	...	...	5	19	98	16	1	4
Tins	...	...	...	...	7	0	0	2	16	0
Non-Ferrous Metal	...	...	...	...		2	87	1	19	9
Textiles	...	...	...	...	7	9	70	89	9	7
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	...	8	17	0	29	8	1
					(1854 Dozen)					
Glass	...	...	...	...	5	11	0	5	11	0
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	580	9	0	914	4	1
Bones	...	...	...	...	6	18	0	37	7	5
String	...	...	...	...		11	28	3	10	8
Boots	...	...	...	...		8	91	3	12	2
Rubber	...	...	...	...		5	0		5	0
					<hr/>			<hr/>		
					884	4	10	£2765	10	1

Income from Government Allowances:-

Waste Paper	...	...	39	9	3
Kitchen Waste	...	...	270	0	6

£3074 19 10

Less Payments to Military Authorities  
for Kitchen Waste received

7 1 0

£3067 18 10



1 9 4 5

DETAILS OF SALVAGE SOLD.

				<u>Weight</u>			<u>Income</u>		
				<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	...	...	...	276	8	84	1763	3	5
Ferrous Metal	...	...	...	8	15	77	22	8	0
Tins ...	...	...	...	20	0	0	8	0	0
Non.Ferrous Metal	...	...	...		6	63	8	11	3
Textiles	...	...	...	12	13	44	163	4	8
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	24	3	0	81	0	3
				(4993 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen)					
Glass	...	...	...	13	1	84	13	1	9
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	591	3	0	931	1	2
Bones...	...	...	...	13	4	28	67	12	5
String	...	...	...		18	84	5	12	4
Boots...	...	...	...	1	2	42	9	10	2
Rubber	...	...	...	1	2	0	1	2	0
Records	...	...	...			70		1	10
				963	0	16	£3074	9	3

Less Payments to Military  
Authorities for Kitchen  
Waste Received ...

6 0 0

£3068 9 3

The total weight of salvage sold since 1939 was 7038 tons with a resulting income of £22,436, and the following table shews the weights of the principal items.

				Tons.
Kitchen Waste	...	...		3444
Paper	...	...	...	2356
Ferrous Metal	...	...		246
Non.Ferrous metal	...	...		20
Textiles	...	...	...	151
Bottles and Jars	...	....		283 (58,362 Dozen.)
Tins	...	...	...	242
Glass	...	...	...	128
Bones	...	...	...	119
Rubber	...	...	...	35

#### REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

At the close of the year there were in the district 17,835 refuse receptacles, viz., 17,764 galvanised iron dust bins, 4 dry ashplaces, 67 pail closets. The latter are situate, principally on the docks and wharves of the Manchester Ship Canal where no sewer is as yet available. It is hoped that a sewer will be constructed in the near future and that these conveniences can then be replaced by washdown water closets.

These pail closets are emptied twice weekly.

In connection with refuse removal, the following vehicles are in the service of the Department:-

Three S. & D. rear loading vehicles of 10 cubic yards capacity; three S. & D. Freighters, Chelsea type, one of 10 and three of 7 cubic yards capacity; one Dennis side loader of 10 cubic yards capacity; Two Ford side loading vehicles of 4 and 10 cubic yards capacity; one Bedford side loading vehicle of 5 cubic yards capacity; one Ford salvage waggon.

The total weight of domestic refuse collected during the year was 15,260 tons 5 cwts. The estimated population being 58,630 the average weight of refuse produced per person is equal to 5.37 cwts. per annum. The average daily (365 days) amount of refuse collected is 41.8 tons, or 14.2 cwts. per 1,000 population. The average daily amount of refuse per 1,000 population was 12.8 cwts. in 1945 and 12.15 cwts. in 1944.



There are 16,782 houses in the district. The average weight of refuse collected per house per year is 18.2 cwts.

The whole of the 15,260 tons 5 cwts. of refuse have been tipped at the Stretford Ees tip, where all refuse is weighed.

This is the greatest tonnage collected by the department, the weight exceeding the previous year by over 2,000 tons. The previous highest figure was 13,416 tons in 1937. The increase in weight is primarily due to the quality of the coal being supplied to the houses. Owing to shortage of staff, I have not, however, been able to complete an analysis of the refuse.

For a number of years permission had been given to several firms in the Borough to tip incombustible refuse at the tip, but as the land was becoming rapidly filled up this concession had to be stopped in order to reserve the same for the disposal of domestic refuse.

Much inconvenience was caused during the summer months by the tip being deliberately set on fire.

Arising out of this incident the Committee visited the Bradford tips and then made arrangements for two of the men to receive training in the methods practised by that Authority. This was felt to be necessary owing to the men previously trained having left the service of this Corporation and there now being new personnel on the tip. Arrangements were also made with the Stretford and District Electricity Board for supplies of clinker for tip covering and sealing. These arrangements have made a great improvement in the appearance of the tip.

The completed portions of the tip have been covered with 18" of soil and made available for farming.

# INCOME.

					1945 £	1946 £
Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	99	--
Depot, Weighbridge Fees	...	...	...	...	41	40
Tip Rent	...	...	...	...	41	41
					<hr/> 181	<hr/> 81
Gross Expenditure of Collection and Disposal					10,716	14,987
Gross Income	...	...	...	...	181	81
Net Cost of Collection and Disposal				...		
					<hr/> 10,535	<hr/> 14,906
Net Cost per Ton (excluding Loan Charges)					s. d. 16/2.6	s. d. 19.2.98
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...	£ 195	£ 250
Net Cost per 1,000 Houses or Premises	...	...	...	...	£ 658	£ 875
Net Cost equivalent to rate in £	...	...	...	...	4.72d.	6.52d.
No. of Houses	...	...	...	...	16,562	16,782
Population	...	...	...	...	54,550	58,630
					Tons	Tons
Tonnage (Domestic Refuse	...	...	...	...	12,990	15,260
Output of Refuse per 1,000 Population (Tons)					238	260.3
Product of ld. Rate	...	...	...	...	£ 2,231	£ 2,250



## Mortuary -

The mortuary at City Road is the responsibility of the Corporation, but its use is determined by the County Police.

It was used on 36 occasions for the reception of bodies.  
Of these -

28 had died from natural causes.

1 was a road accident.

3 were industrial accidents.

1 was a drowning case.

1 was a suicide case.

1 had died from asphyxia by bed clothes  
during an epileptic seizure.

1 was a death not registered in the district  
(certified cause of death not known).

## Cinema Houses -

The Cinema houses have been periodically visited and inspected with respect to the sanitary accommodation.

Difficulty is at times experienced by the management of the various cinemas in maintaining the sanitary conveniences in a clean condition during the performances and in avoiding abuse by the visiting public.

## Petroleum and Carbide Stores -

Two new applications for licences were submitted during the year and were granted. In all, 132 licences to store petroleum spirit, 11 to store carbide of calcium, were granted. Licence fees amounting to £106 were received.

Valuable help was given to the Department by the officers of the National Fire Service visiting with your officers and giving advice to precautions which could and should be taken.

All new stores are constructed in accordance with Regulations adopted by the Corporation and all are inspected prior to a licence being issued.

#### Hackney Carriage -

A tabulated statement is appended showing the number of licences granted during the year to ply for hire within the district.

#### Licenses to Deal in Game -

Two licences to deal in game were issued during the year.

#### Explosives Act, 1875 -

Twenty-one persons were registered during the year for the sale of fireworks under the above Act. A fee of 1s. is payable in each instance.

#### Marine Store Dealers -

There are six marine store dealers on the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907.

#### Shops -

The following Orders made under the Shops Act, 1912, are in operation in the Borough.

Boot and Shoe Trades: Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1916;  
Closing Order, 1927.

Butchers: Half Holiday and Closing Order, 1920.

Chemists: Weekly Half Holiday Exemption Order, 1913.

Grocers: Half Holiday Order, 1913.

Hairdressers: Half Holiday Order, 1913 and 1914.

Stationers and Fancy Dealers: Weekly Half Holiday  
Exemption Order, 1913



# HACKNEY COACH AND OTHER LICENCES.

The following licences have been issued:-

Class of Licence	<u>1 9 4 6</u>		
	Number issued	Rate	Amount Received
		s. d.	£ s. d.
Hackney Coach ... ..	14	- -	10 0
Hackney Coach Driver ...	10	1 0	2 8 0
Tramcar ... ..	48	1 0	4 14 0
Tramcar Drivers ... ..	94	1 0	4 14 0
Tramcar Conductors ...	94	1 0	
			12 6 0
OTHER LICENCES ISSUED -			
Petroleum ... ..	132	Scale)	106 0 0
And Carbide of Calcium	11	do. )	
Game ... ..	2	2 6	5 0
			118 11 0





